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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1884.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,933.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WITTE REJECTS COMPROMISE AND END SEEMS NEAR

President's Plan Providing for Indemnity
Disguised Under Another Name Fails.

MEYER HAS LONG CONFERENCE WITH EMPEROR AT PETERHOF

Czar Declared to Be More Firmly Determined Than Ever
Not to Yield--Backed by Emperor William,
President Moves Again.

Hope for peace in the Far East practically disappeared yesterday. The last, heroic effort of President Roosevelt to save the conference from disaster has failed and the end may come Saturday, when the envoys will meet again, after communicating with their respective governments.

M. Witte yesterday flatly refused to consider the compromise proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and accepted by Baron Komura, by whom it was formally presented to the conference. This compromise provides for the withdrawal by Japan of article nine, indemnity; article eleven, surrender of interned warships, and article twelve, limitation of Russia's sea power in Far East. Withdrawal was conditioned upon the acceptance by Russia of article five, providing for the cession of Sakhalin, so modified as to include an arrangement for the repurchase by Russia of the northern half of the island for 1,200,000,000 yen.

This proposition M. Witte declared to be a mere sham and change of phraseology. Russia, he declared, would not pay one kopeck for tribute. She would fight on rather than endure this, even though the indemnity were disguised under some other name.

Black pessimism again reigns at Portsmouth. Advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the Czar is stronger than ever in his determination to yield neither territory nor indemnity. Emperor William is declared to be responsible for his attitude upon this matter.

All depends again upon President Roosevelt, and he has made another move. Yesterday he sent Ambassador Meyer direct to the Czar and they held a conference lasting three hours.

OUTLOOK BLACK AND END MAY COME AT NEXT SESSION

(By Associated Press.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 23.—The Japanese plenipotentiaries at the conclusion of the afternoon session of the peace conference threw the cards upon the table.

It was the dramatic moment—the moment to which all the previous proceedings of the conference had led. The protocols involving agreement upon eight of the twelve contentions originally presented by Japan had been signed. One side or the other must make a move, or the plenipotentiaries had reached the parting of the ways. The adversaries faced each other across the table. Of course, it was well understood what would happen, but that in a way, only made it more dramatic. Suddenly, the Russian plenipotentiary entered the conference room.

Witte Refuses.

M. Witte sat silent and the move in the great diplomatic game passed to Japan. Baron Komura, in her great desire for peace was ready to make certain "modifications" of the original articles in the hope that Russia could find it possible to accept them. He then presented in writing to M. Witte the compromise proposition, which President Roosevelt had suggested. It was concrete and specific, and it followed the lines outlined in these dispatches. It offered to withdraw article nine, providing for the payment by Russia of Japan's bill for the cost of the war, on condition that Russia would accept article five, which provides for the cession of the island of Sakhalin, so modified as to include an arrangement for the repurchase by Russia of the northern half of the island for 1,200,000,000 yen. In addition, it offered to withdraw entirely articles eleven and twelve, surrender of the interned warships and limitation upon Russia's sea power in the Far East.

It was President Roosevelt's compromise, and M. Witte knew its contents as well as did Baron Komura. The question of whether he had been "bluffing" was put to the test.

Without a moment's hesitation M. Witte explained that the modification proposed was merely a sham, a change of phraseology, a diplomatic attempt to "dicker in plume," and ask Russia to pay war tribute under another name. He could not accept it. He then gave the proofs in accepting every article involving the issues upon which the war was fought, but she could fight, and money for tribute she would not pay, not a kopeck. He asked Baron Komura to withdraw all demands for tribute.

And so the plenipotentiaries separated, and again on Saturday, ostensibly to permit M. Witte to place in writing as the rules of his reply to the Japanese compromise proposition. In reality, the adjournment for the two days was given each side an opportunity to consult its government for the last time.

Outlook Black.

The outlook is black; many believe it was never so black as tonight. The Japanese are not talking. Indeed, tonight they appear to be more taciturn and more resolute than ever. No only possible line of further Japanese concession is considered to lie in

the direction of a diminution of the amount of the purchase money demanded for the north half of Sakhalin. The decision rests, therefore, as it has from the first, with Russia. Unless the Emperor agrees to yield between now and Saturday, the end is likely to come on that day. And the indications from Peterhof, instead of raising the chances of a change of heart on the part of the Emperor, seem to indicate even a firmer determination to yield neither territory nor indemnity, sugar-coated though the latter may be.

The long instruction received last night, while not a reply to the communication of the President given to M. Witte at the very yard yesterday afternoon, was of a character to almost completely destroy hope that it would be possible for M. Witte to satisfy the Japanese demand. M. Witte himself has been quoted as saying that he would not, if ordered to do so by the Emperor, sign a treaty involving the cession of territory, and that he was borne in mind that M. Witte in these negotiations is not a free agent. He represents his Emperor. If he were absolutely free, this conference would not fail.

He would make peace. He sympathizes with the solution offered by the President to a man, but they all know he receives an imperial command, he cannot move.

Depends On President.

Black as the prospect appears to-night, however, the failure of the negotiations is not certain. The Russian camp is pessimistic to a man, but they all know the quick and startling changes of front that sometimes take place at Peterhof. And, here, there are factors in the situation which might affect one of those sudden and inexplicable changes in the Emperor's attitude which has frequently astonished his subjects.

Private advices from St. Petersburg say that sentiment there, in Moscow, and other large centers favors acceptance of the compromise. This may mean much. But the real hope still rests with President Roosevelt. He is resolute. He has made another move. He has sent Ambassador Meyer direct to the Emperor and they were together, according to advices received here, for three hours. He has made another move. He has sent Ambassador Meyer direct to the Emperor and they were together, according to advices received here, for three hours. He has made another move.

The report is industriously circulated here that the Emperor William is responsible for the attitude of Emperor Nicholas and everything is traced back to the meeting of the two emperors on board the Hohenzollern in the Finnish gulf. In support of this, it is positively stated that after the interview, M. Witte's instructions were made stronger and more unyielding.

Morning Session.

The morning session of the peace conference was a complete blank so far as developments were concerned. It was given up to an attempt on the part of the secretaries to settle some disputes which arose as soon as the consideration of the protocols began. It was claimed upon each side that corrections which should have gone into the French text and into the English translation had not been made, and it was therefore decided to give the secretaries an opportunity to adjust their differences. This was done, and the protocols were signed at the afternoon session.

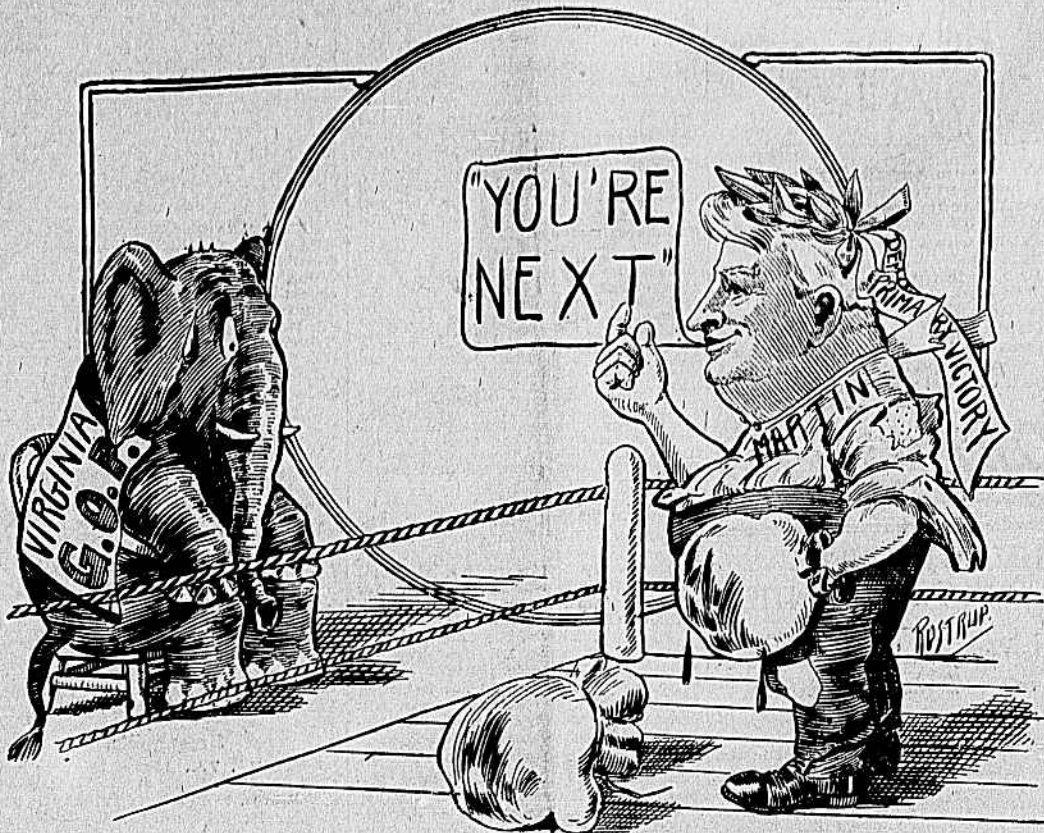
The following official statement was issued:

"At to-day's sitting of the conference the protocols were signed in due form, after which the conference adjourned until Saturday."

terests of the State as to make this article in the Japanese terms utterly impossible of acceptance.

Furthermore, the Associated Press has the same reasons and authority for the payment of an indemnity to Japan. Such payment would so gravely menace the vital in-

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THE NEXT ROUND.

PECKHAM NOW IN SARATOGA JAIL

New York Broker, Indicted in
Cotton Reports Case, Placed
Under Arrest.

THE DISTRICT COURT ACTS

Names of Others Indicated Not
Made Public—Charged
With Conspiracy.

(By Associated Press.)

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 23.—Frederick A. Peckham, indicted for complicity in the Department of Agriculture cotton reports scandal, was arrested here today and arraigned before United States Commissioner Charles M. Davidson, who ordered an adjournment of examination until to-morrow. In default of \$12,000 bail, Peckham was lodged in the Saratoga county jail at Ballston.

Peckham was arrested at the Grand Union Hotel. The adjournment of the examination until to-morrow was to allow time for the arrival of United States District Attorney G. B. Curtis, of Birmingham. The defendant has retained County Judge Rockwood as counsel.

Two indictments were found against Peckham in the District of Columbia, and a bench warrant against him was issued by Chief Judge H. M. Claiborne, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

First Indictment.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—F. A. Peckham, the New York broker, who was arrested in Saratoga to-day, has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the investigation of the cotton report leakage in Department of Agriculture. His indictment is the first which has become known in connection with the sensational developments growing out of the charges against the integrity of the government cotton statistics. It is understood that his arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Claiborne, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the cotton crop report of the Department of Agriculture. The fact of the issuance of the indictment had been very carefully kept secret in this city.

Mr. Peckham's name had been associated very closely with those of Haas, of New York, and both of them declined to testify before the grand jury here. Secretary Wilson reported that L. C. Van Riper, of New York, said that Haas acted as a go-between in conveying information from Holmes, the dismissed associate

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

NORTH CAROLINA MAN COMMITTS SUICIDE

W. C. Hardison, of Wadesboro,
Well-Known Manufacturer,
Takes Own Life.

(By Associated Press.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 23.—W. C. Hardison, of Wadesboro, N. C., prominently identified with various manufacturing enterprises in this State, committed suicide at ten o'clock to-night by shooting himself through the head, only half an hour after reaching home from Bowling Rock, where he had been on account of his health. Immediately on reaching his home, he went to his bedroom and shot himself, dying almost instantly. The suicide is attributed to ill health, coupled with recent heavy losses occasioned by the failure of the Independent Cotton Oil Company, of Darlington, S. C.

Mr. Hardison was owner of one of the mills controlled by this company. He was offered the presidency of the concern shortly before the suicide of President R. K. Dargatzis, but declined it.

WHISKEY FIRMS OFFERED BRIBES

Alleged That They Tried to Buy
Patronage of South Carolina
Dispensary Commissioner.

BALTIMORE FIRM INVOLVED

Mixon Makes Very Sensational
Charges at Investigation—Must
Produce Letter.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 23.—Sensational evidence was given to-day by F. M. Mixon, who was commissioner of the South Carolina dispensary, before the Legislative Investigation Committee in 1895. He testified that he demanded five per cent. rebates from every whiskey concern from which he purchased liquor. During his eleven months' incumbency, he said these rebates amounted to \$20,000, which was turned over to the State treasurer. When asked what inducements, if any, had ever been offered him to buy certain brands of whiskey, the witness said several houses had offered him bribes to favor certain goods.

Witness swore that S. J. Lanahan, of the firm of William Lanahan & Sons, of Baltimore, had offered him \$30,000 for a portion of the dispensary business for his firm, Mixon testified:

"Sam Lanahan came to see me while I was in office. The office was simply a partitioned room, and he wanted to talk to me so the clerks could not hear. I told him he had better not talk then. He said he could come later, and when I left the office that evening, he met me and said that he hoped I would not get mad. I told him to go ahead. He asked me about trading with him. He figured up that if I pushed his goods, I declined, and he asked me if I had any friends who would accept it. I told him, no. He told me I had better lay up something for my old age. It was a strong temptation, but I refused it and told him: 'So help me, God, I will never buy from you.'"

Offered Bribe of \$10,000.

Mixon also testified that Mahalovitch, Fletcher & Co., of Cincinnati, had offered him \$10,000 for his patronage, which he also refused to accept.

When called upon to produce correspondence with the firm of J. W. Kelly & Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., which he has had as their representative in selling corn whiskey to the dispensary, Mixon admitted that the letters were in the city and within easy reach, but declined to give them up. After considering the matter, the committee decided that the letters must be produced or Mixon be imprisoned for contempt. Witness asked to be given until to-morrow, at which time he would either produce the letters or refuse to do so, saying that he wished to consult counsel. After he had promised not to dispose of or to put the letters beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, Mixon's request was granted. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Lanahan's Denial.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 23.—Samuel J. Lanahan makes vigorous denial of the Mixon charge of attempted bribery in the South Carolina dispensary investigation, referring to which he said to-night: "If the witness is reported correctly

(Continued on Third Page.)

26 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 26 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

6 Trades, 3 Domestic,
1 Office, 11 Miscellaneous
5 Salesmen.

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

MANY EXCHANGE GOOD WISHES

Swanson, Montague and Willard
Make State-
ments.

ALL ARE LOYAL PARTY MEN

Judge Mann and Captain Willard
Congratulate Mr. Swan-
son.

Following the election, yesterday was a day of congratulations and statements from candidates defeated and candidates successful.

Congressman Claude A. Swanson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was in his headquarters at the Richmond last night and was in fine spirits.

Mr. Swanson said he was greatly pleased at the large majority received in the primary on Tuesday, and realizes that the result of the election was largely due to the efforts of his many devoted friends, to whom he is deeply grateful.

He expressed himself also as much gratified at the assurances of support and congratulations from many who had not favored his election in the primary. He felt confident as the nominee of the party, he would have behind him the solid, mutual and enthusiastic democracy which assured success in the November election.

He was also much pleased that the canvass for the nomination had produced no bitterness and left no disaffections in the party.

Mr. Swanson will leave to-morrow for his home in Chatham, where he will remain for several days attending to private affairs which have been neglected for the past five or six months.

He will then take a trip of ten days for rest and recreation. When he returns from this he will at once commence his campaign for election.

Willard is Manly.

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard issued the following statement last night: "I desire to say through the State press that there can be no misapprehension as to the result of the recent primary. The people of the State have recorded their choice for the various offices in no uncertain terms, and for the office of Governor, the Hon. Claude A. Swanson has been nominated by a decisive plurality, perhaps a majority."

I accept this verdict, without reservation, and shall give my earnest and untiring support to my successful competitor, and every other nominee.

For the friends who have so generously supported me, I shall ever cherish feelings of deepest gratitude, and take this

(Continued on Third Page.)

HOPE YOUNG SENTENCED TO DIE ON GALLOWS

Woman Found Guilty of Mur-
dering Her Six-Year-Old
Ward.

(By Associated Press.)

DIGBY, N. S., August 23.—The trial of Hope Young for the murder of Minnie Young her ward, was concluded to-night, when the woman was found guilty and sentenced to death, the date of execution being fixed at Wednesday, December 20th. When sentence was pronounced, the prisoner was pale, but perfectly calm. Asked if she had anything to say, she replied: "Not guilty."

Minnie Young was a six-year-old child, who had been left by her mother, a Boston woman, in the charge of Hope Young. This child and the infant daughter of Hope Young were found abandoned in the woods near Plymouth, Digby county, last June. Both children had been bound and gagged, and when a searching party found them, Minnie Young was dead. The other child survived.

MARTIN CARRIED EVERY DISTRICT IN ENTIRE STATE

Swanson Leads the Entire Ticket and Makes
a Brilliant Victory.

AUGUSTA AND STAUNTON MONTAGUE'S STRONGHOLD

Close Fight Between Strode and Massie in Amherst and
Nelson, Each Carrying the Other's County—
J. Boyd Sears Defeats J. N. Stubbs.

Complete returns from all the seventeen cities and from probably one-third of the counties and approximated returns from the other counties afford a fairly correct estimate of the majorities and pluralities in the Democratic State primary election on Tuesday. It is impossible to show with certainty the plurality of Swanson over both his opponents, for the reason that the plurality over his leading opponent in each city and county is shown. In many cases only majorities are reported, and it is therefore impossible to estimate the total vote. It hardly exceeded 75,000, however, if it reached that figure.

Calculations made on the returns available and on incomplete reports from many counties made it necessary to estimate the majorities. With the best information attainable it is certain that Senator Martin has carried all the ten districts in the State and that his majority will exceed 10,000, and may even reach 15,000. He carried the Third and Sixth districts by small majorities, and the First by a fair majority. The Seventh and Ninth and Fifth gave him handsome pluralities.

Congressman Claude A. Swanson led his highest opponent by about 13,000, while Mr. Ellyson led Mr. Cabell by 20,000 in the State. Major Anderson wins for attorney-general over Judge Samuel W. Williams by at least 10,000 majority, while Mr. Eggleston, for State superintendent, leads Mr. Hulvey by not less than 20,000.

For many of the offices other than senator and Governor the returns in many cases are not given, so that the majorities for Ellyson, Anderson and Eggleston will probably exceed those just stated by four or five thousand, if not more. Mr. Williams carried the Ninth district for attorney-general by a handsome majority, and Mr. Cabell has probably carried the Third District. Mr. Hulvey probably won in the Seventh. All the other districts were carried by their opponents in each case.

Many interesting legislative contests were fought out in various parts of the State, but they were obscured by the greater interest in the major offices, except locally. State Senator J. Boyd Sears defeated his opponent Major J. N. Stubbs, of Gloucester, by a handsome majority. In the Nelson and Amherst district Mr. Aubrey E. Strode is said to have defeated Senator Bland Massie, of Nelson, for renomination by 6 to 10 majority, but Strode's majority in Nelson was slightly larger than Massie's in Amherst. A contest or a recount may result. In fact, the figures given are unofficial and may prove incorrect.

Mr. D. B. Powers, Jr., of Caroline, an ex-member of the House, has defeated Judge E. C. Moncure, of Caroline, for the nomination by a decisive majority.

News from the other legislative contests is very meagre up to this time, the selection of members having been lost sight of. Mr. Niemeyer, of Portsmouth, has probably defeated Mr. Montague, of Norfolk county, by a small majority in Portsmouth and Norfolk county for the State Senate.

In Henrico Senate district the figures are not sufficiently complete to indicate with certainty whether Mr. Thomas W. Gardner or Judge T. Ashby Wickham has won for the State Senate. The district is a long one extending eastward to and including James City and Williamsburg.

Senator W. W. Sale, of Norfolk city, has been renominated over Mr. Nathaniel T. Green by a small but decisive majority. Messrs. E. W. Gaines and W. W. Old, Jr., are nominated for the House, and a new city committee was nominated in Norfolk in which the anti-administration forces won a victory.

Tabular exhibits of the returns follow:

MAJORITIES AND PLURALITIES BY DISTRICTS

Districts.	Martin.	Montague.	Mann.	Swanson.	Willard.	Cabell.	Ellyson.	Anderson.	Williams.	Eggleston.	Hulvey.
First	1,978	867	6	132	2,936	2,294	140	1,879			
Second	1,231	41	2,947	26	5,278	3,113	24	1,956			
Third	189	74	7	179	227	896	267	3,175			
Fourth	1,133	67	891	656	323			999			
Fifth	1,902	46	3,529	1,967				1,906			
Sixth	469	67	223	1,398	1,941	1,088		1,665			
Seventh	2,118	100	83	434	1,170	950	61	1,484			
Eighth	1,699	273	432	1,119	3,328	1,868	154	1,257			
Ninth	2,315	263	25	2,562	6	2,530	141	2,980			
Tenth	1,098	412	210	755	60	2,089	2,027	2	1,361		
Total	13,027	2,628	898	13,985	1,074	896	20,908	14,000	4,380	23,206	2,688

Martin's plurality	13,211
Swanson's plurality	13,811
Ellyson's majority	20,013
Anderson's majority	10,280
Eggleston's majority	10,983

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Martin.	Montague.	Mann.	Swanson.	Willard.	Cabell.	Ellyson.	Anderson.	Williams.	Eggleston.	Hulvey.
Accomac	329			478							
Caroline	53			67							
Essex	217	80		13							
Frederickburg	52			73							
Gloucester	23			108							
King and Queen	87			28							
Lancaster	326			42							
Middlesex	33			58							
Mathews	174			5							
Norfolk	49			138							
Northampton	149			53							
Richmond	83			46							
Spotsylvania	21			6							
Westmoreland	687			6							
Totals	1,078	687	6	991	133			2,926	2,994	140	1,879

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Martin.	Montague.	Mann.	Swanson.	Willard.	Cabell.	Ellyson.	Anderson.	Williams.	Eggleston.	Hulvey.
Charles City	140			159							